NEW NATIONAL ERA

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LEWIS H. DOUGLASS . . . Editor.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1874.

Rates of Postage.

For the information and convenience our readers, we publish the following abstract of the postal laws of the United States. We advise our readers to cut this out and preserve it for reference :

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Dailies	352	cents
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The New York Tribune.

The late slave States are models of good order, intelligence and respect for the freedom of speech. In these States no murders occur. Little black children as they toddle to school are kindly assisted along by the kind hearted and purely peaceable white people. Insurance companies can exhibit no business tact and sagacity more shrewd than in taking risks on school-houses set apart for the use of colored children, or in insuring the lives of the teachers of those schools. So peaceful, calm and quiet is the disposition of the white natives of the South, and so tender is their regard for the rights of the negro, and so fervent is their love for the Union, that to maltreat a negro or to denounce the Union calls down upon the head of the miscreant who would dare make the attempt, the cortempt and ostracism of the refined and thoroughly humane masses of native whites. This is the view the New York Tribune would have the North take of the South, and to that end it from day to day publishes editorials, letters from paid emissaries, and falsehoods of every description to blind the eyes of the country and of the world to the terrible outrages perpetrated in the South against the life, liberty and property of black and white Union men.

This is done for the purpose of defeating the Republican party and of turning back the tide of progress towards Freedom. The Tribune cares not how many negroes are killed, school-houses burned, and teachers assassinated. It aims to keep the facts from the public and to deny them when made known. Its malignity is apparent. It has never forgiven colored voters for not supporting Horace Greeley for the Presidency in 1872. The seas proven the negro correct in his dis-

mment, and justifies his support of the Reblican party. The Liberal Republicans of 1872 are with the Ku klux democracy of 1874. The Liberal organs of 1872 virtually defend the White League outrages of this year.

The negro, in 1872, dared not trust the Liberals; and nothing has been done, no word has been spoken or written by the Cincinnati party in Congress, or its newspapers, that can be tortured in any way into respect for the rights of the negro as against the White Leagues. The New York Tribune is in perfect accord with the sentiment that would deprive the negro of the rights conferred by deprive the negro of the rights conferred by 15,000 anen white makes over 21 years of reconstruction, hence it spares neither labor nor money in holding the negro and the Renor more with the negro and the N publican party up as the guilty ones respor suble for the condition of the South. That paper has to-day a paid emissary in the South whose work is to confer with the rebels and members of the Ku-klux Klan and accept their denial of outrages, and publish such denials to the world as conclusive proof that no outrages are committed in the South. Still, the trath is that intimidation of negroes is the rule in Georgia, in Louisiana, in Alabama and in portions of other Southern States. Drive from power the Republican party and the liberty of the negro would be but a name. All the weight of influence of such journals as the Tribune would be directed against the rights conferred by the amendments to the Constitution. The lesson taught by the Tribune at this time can but lead into the utter repudiation of every good thing se-

cured by the results of the war.

The Tribune, in denying the late outrages in Alabama, says: "We search the scene of bloodshed and find every thing serene and prosperous." This may be true, but if it is true it is only so because the General Goverement has shown a disposition to arrest and punish the murderous friends of the Tribune. The assassins are quiet because they are under the eye of the United States Marshal who is backed by the strong arm of the Government. The Tribune's emissary comes on the ground after the rioters have dispersed and their victims have been buried. He finds everything serene and prosperous; he finds too much. It has been the cry of White League sympathizers that the negro and the carpet-bagger have ruined the South. But the Tribune's White Leaguer finds "everything serene and prosperous." However, he had to write something, and so he writes of serenity and prosperity where his master contends there is general corruption, neglect and indolence. The Tribune asserts that the people of the North are not fools. So we think and the miserable attempt of that paper to deceive the North into the belief that everything in the South is serene and prosperous will fail, and the zeal of that paper in attempting to palliate the White League outrages will be fully understood by the North.

The murderers of Miss Julia Hayden colored school teacher in Tennessee have been released on a bail of \$3,500. This is undoubtedly gratifying to the negro-hating journals in the North of the New York Tri. bune stripe. We would not be surprised to find the Tribune offering excuses for the murderers, and blaming Miss Hayden for her insolence in pre-uming to teach children of her race. What can be said of the civilization of nity that tolerates such a mockery of justice as is evidenced by the release of the wanton assassins of Miss Hayden?

A Successful Vindication.

There are certain men who seem to have een selected for sacrifice by the Republican press as a propitiation, probably, for their own sins. These editors are evidently firm elievers in the doctrine of atonement, and re acting upon it as the easiest means of esare acting upon it as the easiest means of caping the punishment their own offences deserve. General Butler is one of the victims of these "old dispensation" politicians, and Governor Kellogg is another. These two gentlemen are at this time the "best abused" ublic men in the nation. No two men of any period in our political history have been led so vindictively and persistently, nor more falsely than they. The war against them was begun by the Southern rebels, be-cause their interests required that their reputation should be sacrificed and their influence destroyed. Republican papers have taken un the cry for motives we have indicated, to prove their own immortal purity, or to divert attention to their own delinquencies.

The people of Gen. Butler's district have

just declared their belief in the absolute false good of the charges against him; and the people of Louisiana, not traitors to the Govrnment, will sooner or later set their seal of condemnation on the wholesale maligners of Gov. Kellogg. He has recently furnished the people of his State and the nation, with some facts, that show the mendacity of the wholesale charges of fraud and corruption made against his administration, and every official act of his life. In an address he has issued since the last Louisiana rebellion, he shows, beyond all reasonable doubt, by aufacts and figures, how destitute of foundation these charges are. On the contrary, his administration has been one of retrenchment and reform and economy in all its departments. As proof of this is the fact that, taxation under his administration has been reduced from 211 mills to 14 mills on the

dollar, or more than thirty-three per cent. And during the same period, the State debt has been reduced nine hundred and twenty-five housand dollars of the debts contracted by a Previous administration. He also shows the important fact, that the present registry law, notwithstanding the outcry made against it, is more fair and just than the one under which the election occurred two years ago; and that in signing this law he simply did his duty. He recons mended the Legislature to pass a law providing for the funding of the State debt at 60 cents on the dollar, and recommended a constitutional amendment limiting the State debt

when funded to \$15,000,000; and the rate of taxation to 124 mills, exclusive of the twomill school tax. These recommendations were all adopted by the Legislature, and the proposed amendments are to be voted upon at the coming election. He shows that taxation has been reduced in New Orleans, five mills on the dollar during his adminstration, although this reduction did not receive the support or countenance of the Democratsthe very persons who are now complaining of the burdens under which they are suffering He also proves that the Democratic Legisla ture of 1865-6-7 appropriated over \$17,000, 000 while less than \$3,500,000 in taxes were collected, leaving a deficit of nearly \$14,000,-000 to be provided for by its successor. He shows that from 1868 to 1871, under Warnouth, appropriations were made, amounting o \$10,378,345, while under his administration of two years the appropriations are only \$2, 726,379. The sum required to sustain three

years of Democracy was \$17,129,554; four years of Warmouth \$10,378,745; four years of Kellogg (at the rate of 1873-4,) \$5,452,-778. He calls the records to bear him witness to the truth of his statement and asks scrutiny.

how a larger excess of Republicans over Democratic voters in the State than the Re publican party has claimed.

A Warning to the People.

By some inscrutable plan of Providence probably for the purpose of furnishing a fear ful warning to the people of other States to avoid such a calamity, Connecticut was per mitted last spring to elect a Democatic Gov ernor and Legislature. And if anything could deter the people of other States from following its bad example, it would be the performance of its Legislature. Besides electing a malignant Southern sympathize during the rebellion, and one the most unre lenting of all negro haters to the Senate of the United States, it performed some other rare exploits. Among others, the registry laws of the State was changed in the interest of fraudulent voting. Able and upright officials were turned out of office to make room for notoriously corrupt and incompetent and unworthy "ring" politicians. Cities were shame fully gerrymandered so as to place them un-der ring control, so as to stiffe the voice of the people as far as possible, and the principles of law and self-government trampled inder foot and spit upon, as in New Haven when a new and objectionable charter wa forced upon the people against their wishes. and in spite of their remonstrances. This is the real spirit of Democracy everywhere. The peoples' rights are nothing-their own party interests everything.

Protection of Colored Citizens.

Within a few days a decision has been ren ered by a Federal judge of Kentucky, that the United States courts in the case of colored men seeking the protection of the General Government, and that it devolves wholly upon the States to protect their citizens According to this decision every act of Con gress designed to protect the people of a State is null and void. Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject, and the United States courts have no jurisdiction in uch cases. This will leave the colored men of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Texas and some other Southern States to the absolute mercy of the authorities of such States They will have no remedy against the outrages of White Leagues and other secret esessing, except such as courts composed of these very secret conspirators or in their inhave murdered ten thousand Reputlicans, most of whom were colored men, and ington. He is true to principle and can be maimed thirty thousand more, besides the always found where his convictions and

mitted. This countries is lecision will present the question equarely to the people of the nation whether the General Government has any power to preserve the lives, liberty, and property of its citizens, or whether it must stand idly by and see the States not only rob a large class of law-abiding citizens of their civil and political rights, but sacri-See their lives with perfect impunity. The position of Judge Ballard is as absurd and untenable as it is dangerous. The people of the States we have named have no more mercy and justice to expect from the courts than the lamb has from the wolf. The issue must therefore be met by the people whether their Government has the right to protect all classes of citizens at home as well as abroad, or whether their sole reliance is to be upon States which has permitted ten thousand murders, and the maiming of thirty thousand others, all for their political opinions, without the punishment or the attempted punish. ment of a single one of the criminals.

The Paradise of Sarehends.

The "Liberal Republican" seems to have ecome, if it ever was any thing else, a combination composed exclusively of soreheads, disappointed political adventurers, and chronic growlers. If any honest Republican ever took refuge in this hospital of political invalids under the notion that there was some great abuses in the Republican party which could only be refined by such an organiza tion, they soon discovered their mistake and returned to their first love, leaving to keep up the "Liberal" or "independent" farce only those whose sympathics were really with the rebel democracy. Amongst those who still remain in this paradise of soreheads laboring to restore the rebel democracy to power under the false pretence of reforming the party they have deserted are such men as Senators Schurz, Fenton, and Tipton, White of the Chicago and Reid of the New York Tribune, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Gratz Brown, John Cochrane, Gov. Curtin, Gov. Palmer, and Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, Gov. Warmouth, Cassius M. Clay, Austin Blair, of Michigan, Alex. McClure, Charles A. Dana, J. W. Forney, George W. Julian, J. M. Ashley, J. F. Driggs, ex-Senator Hamilton, of Texas, and Warner, of Alabama. What little power, even for mischief, this select company of afflicted patriots ever had, has departed and with it all their courage. They have not the pluck any longer to nominate a ticket anywhere, but are everywhere holding out their hats to the democrats for whatever mite they see fit to give them in the distribution of candidates. Next to yearning anxiety for a sop of some kind is their desire to defeat the Republicans. But in that they are as impotent as they are disonest and presumptuous. Even those to whom they are tendering their services really despise them, their strength is so nearly exhausted.

Quiet Reigns in Warsaw.

The rebel democracy recently held an elecvote of about 200,000, besides the white Re- | Commander William Gibson. publicans, there were only 14 Republicans elected to the Legislature to 219 select Dempletely are the colored voters excluded from the polls by armed Ku-Klux or White Leaguers. Gen. Hill and Gen. Toombs rein acquiring such absolute control of the ler and Kate H ard. the most thorough investigation and rigid State, and silencing all opposition to them. Peace literally reigns in Georgia, but it is the commencement of a series of papers, pub-In relation to the argument of Mr. Marr the peace which absolute tyranny, oppression lished under the title of "The First Century that Louisiana is Democratic and hence Kel- and terror produces. The voice of the milogg could not have been elected in 1872, and nority, large as it is, is silenced, and appar- nounce will continue through more than cannot hope to carry the State in 1874, he ently for ever in that model rebel State. It twenty numbers of the magazine—each paper shows that the argument of Marr is based on the fact that by the census of 1870 there was great danger that a Republican attempts to progress, and altogether constituting a comsimply an excess of white males in the State vote there, and to entertain Republican opin- plete history of our national development over 21 years of age. He says Mr. Marr fails fons, or loyalty to the Government, subjects during the closing in 1876. Each paper is to mention the other fact that there were a citizen not only to direct outlawry but to prepared by the most competent writer, se-15,000 alien white males over 21 years of every sort of indignity if white and to the lected with reference to literary ability as Republicans, and the census itself would publican votes," is the motto of Georgia and other rebel Democratic States.

Secession under another Name.

The doctrine of State Rights, which was only the proper name for secession, disunion, and treason, became so odious to the people, by the bloody fruits it has produced, that the Democratic party have become afraid any onger to fight boldly under that flag: so they have changed its name to "Home Rule." This, of course, means the same thing and embodies the same principle: besides sounding a little less odious to the people. The Democracy probably have another motive. 'Home Rule," is a name dear to the Irish heart, and by its adoption they hope to prevent any defection amongst the Celtic auxiliaries. In the Democratic vocabulary, it neans the right as well as the determination of the "white men," (rebels) of the South, to rule the Southern States and remain in the Union or withdraw from it at their pleasure. They deny the right of the Federal Government to interfere in the affairs of the States, even so far as to guarantee them a Republican form of government, as the Constitution requires, or to protect the lives and property and civil rights of their citizens. This is a privilege that belongs solely to them, they claim, by the "Higher Law" of State Rights, and yet it is one that they systematically and wickedly refuse to exercise. State Rights, alias "Home Rule," is a cloak not only for treason, but outrage, violence, and murder,

Gen. Butler was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Conressional District of Massachusetts-a part of Essex county. The convention was held in Newburyport yesterday, and the vote for him was almost unanimous, being 100 for him to 9 for Gen, Coggswell, his chief competitor, 6 for a Mr. Stone, and 1 "scattering." And in spite of the ferocious charges made against him, a few days ago, by the man Simmons, and the bitter phillippic of the New York Times, on the eve of the nomination. The attacks on Gen. B. are so scurrilous and vindictive, and generally so perfectly destitute of all foundation, that they have reacted in his favor. The people will not permit an innocent man to be ruthlessly struck down, nerely to gratify the personal revenge or self-

sh interests of his opponents. THE report of the nomination of Colonel T. B. Florence for Congress from the 1st District in the city of Philadelphia is joyfully received by his numerous friends in Washnumerous other outrages they have com- judgment have led him.

Mr. Platt is the Republican candidate for e-election to Congress in the Second Con gressional district of Virginia. Mr. Platt is a firm and consistent Republican and true to the interests of the colored man. There is no reason why he should not receive the support of the entire colored vote of his district. Unfortunately for the colored people, demagogues are being developed among them, and, in the person of one "Dr." Norion, are seeking to defeat Platt, with no substantial reason for their conduct. Norton cannot be elected, and if Platt is defeated a Democrat will take the place of a good Republican at a time when it is essential that the party of Freedom should maintain its hold upon the control of the nation. Our colored friends in the Second District of Virginia must not forget the interests of their race all over the country. Though this Virginia District may not be exposed to the brutality of the White Leagues at present, they should know that the success of the Democratic party in this country, is the triamph of White Leagues and Kuklux-Klans. cannot be possible that the colored voters of Platt's District are going to follow in the lead of Mr. Norton, who is only animated by a spirit akin to soreheadism, and who is reckess as to the consequences of his course. We trust that Hon. James Platt will be triumphantly re-elected, and that the colored voters will not fail to give him their hearty upport.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Robert son, effectually disposed of the "third term" humbug the other day, in a speech in New Jersey. He declared that President Grant had not the slightest intention of becoming a candidate a third time; and that he has considered the outery on the subject so utterly contemptible and unworthy of serious consideration, as not to deserve any notice, much ess a formal contradiction.

We have received a number of letters rom subscribers, asking why the Wood's Magazine failed to put in an appearance after the month of May; to them we reply as authorized by the publisher, that the back numbers will be issued immediately and the future numbers regularly. A temporary suspension in the issue of the Magazine was the cause of its non-receipt.

Lor Our friends of the Yazoo City Herald ought not copy our editorials without giving

Periodicals.

Harper's Magazine for November, closing the Forty-ninth volume, brings to its readers a rich and varied feast of novelties. The number opens with an interesting article on the Bahamas, beautifully illustrated. M. D. Conway continues his illustrated papers on Decorative Art and Architecture in England:" and Professor Newcomb concludes his popular "Talks of an Astronomer," which are profusely illustrated. Martin A. Howell, Jr., contributes an entertaining illustrated tion for members of the Legislature and made article on the "Water-fowl of the West." a clean sweep. Though there is a colored A grand poem, entitled "Sibylia Cumana," vote of 90,000 in the State and of a total illustrated by Fredericks, is contributed by Señor Castelar's remarkable papers are con

tinued; and there is, from the pen of R. H. ocrats, that is, with nearly half the vote of Horne, a thrilling novelette of twenty pages the State, the Republicans have only one in length. A short story, "Wooed by an fifteenth part of the representatives, so com-"Joseph the Jew" and "A Sack of Gold." This number also contains the continuation

of "Rape of the Gamp"-a serial story of cently explained how the rebels succeeded unusual interest; and poems by Joaquin Mil-

The most striking feature of the number is

SIR: The Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, at its annual meeting, held at Read-ing, Pa., on the 18th and 19th insts., adopted the following: WHEREAS, The adoption of the "Civil

Rights Bill" is a measure of paramount portance to us, and a result for which earnestly aim: and WHEREAS, Experience teaches that no

great reform can be accomplished without persistent, tireless and ceaseless agitation and effort; and AND REMEAS. We know of no instrumen-tality by which the colored people of the United States can with greater force and au-thority present and advocate their cause, than by delegates elected by themselves, meeting

ogether in National Council, and speaking or the people; therefore Resolved, That this League recommends to

Resolved, That this League recommends to the colored people of the United States the importance and expediency of holding Na-tional Council at Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, the 8th day of December next, at 12 M., to take such action as seems most likely to further the object above stated. Said National Council to consist of only three delegates from each State, and one from each Territory in the Union. No proxy repre-sentative to be allowed outside of his own State, but each delegate must be a bona fide resident of the State or Territory he represents. Resoveed. That the following named be

and are hereby appointed a committee to correspond with persons in the different States and Territories with a view of accomplishing

and Territories with a view of accompusining this object.

The undersigned, a committee as above stated, address this to you in the hope that you will interest yourself, and do whatever you can to hold a State Convention, or otherwise, so that the colored people in the State or Territory in which you live may be properly represented in this proposed National Council. Our sole power, discretion and duty, as a committee, has been discharged when we have presented this matter to the people whom it most concerns, and as charged when we have presented this matter to the people whom it most concerns, and as it is as much the interest of all, as it is of us, we earnestly hope that the people in your locality will act without further prompting. Respectfully yours, for equal civil rights, WILLIAM D. FORTEN, 336 Lombard st., Phil'a, Pa.

GRANVILLE S. WOODSON,
110 Third ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
WILLIAM NESBIT, Altoona, Pa.

ALTOONA, PA., August 31, 1874.

AMID the multitude of official appoint AMID the multitude of official appointments to gratify personal friendship or ambition, it is well that the claims of men who have done something for freedom should not be disregarded. Fred. Douglass has accomplished more for the encouragement of his race than any number of frothy declaimers, and his example is worth more to the negro than the civil rights bill. Not that we undervalue that measure, but because it would be useless if the black man was incapable of improvement, do we emphasize the merits of Mr. Douglass. The appointment of his son to a special agency in the Post Office Department is a good thing, if, as we suppose, he is qualined for the position. The colored troops fought nobly.—Boston Daily Globe.

to the New York Times.

I admitted that Mr. Tilden has in himself the qualifications for this high office. But, so far from his having them in his party also, he has there only absolute and fatal disqualifications for it. Were he the Republican candidate, his party qualifications would be as ample as his personal. But, he is the Democratic candidate; and hence, however great or even unequalled might be his personal merits, he is on the side, that has no right to has there only absolute and fatal disqualifi-cations for it. Were he the Republican cancations for it. Were he the Republican candidate, his party qualifications would be as ample as his personal. But, he is the Democratic candidate; and hence, however great or even unequalled might be his personal merits, he is on the side, that has no right to win. Every vote for Mr. Tilden is a vote for the restoration of the Democratic Party to power; and no one, who dreads as he should do such restoration, can consistently cast such a vote. Mr. Greeley was a great and good man—but, because his election

because the hation cannot much longer hold out under the war, which this Party continues to make upon its peace and safety, and upon all its highest and holiest interests.

The Democratic Party, organized by our fathers, was a good one. It went, at least in theory and with the honest purpose of a speedy corresponding practice, for the equal rights of all men. It maintained its honor got into and its neediness until in an either it was

and its usefulness, until in an evil hour it was tempted to increase its votes and power by taking slavery under its wing. And now, for more than half a century, this slavery de transformed Party has not ceased to pour out upon the country it has cursed its demoraliz-ing and destructive influences. In fastening slavery upon us it, quite naturally and even necessarily, dragged down our whole national character into correspondence with this rul-ling abomination. Every valuable interest was damaged by it. Every virtue was diwas damaged by it. Especially did temperance suffer from it. Breeially did temperance suffer from it. Dramshops and Democrats sprung up together everywhere; and Mike Walsh's famous boast that dramshops are the nurseries, schools, and recruiting stations of the

Democratic Convention neid in Charteston in 1860 was openly and shamelessly for slavery. No speaker in it was so vociterously welcomed as W. B. Gaulden, of Georgia, whose much applauded boast was that he represented who African slave-trade interest." sented "the African slave-trade interest."
The National Convention of this Party in 1864 sunk down to the very depths of treason by resolving and publishing, in the midst of the Rebellion, to our enemy and the world that it would be contrary to law for Congress that it would be given up, and peace to the sought for in its stead. It was then and there, too, that this Party undertook to ous and the world the thing to provide for the maintenance of the colored man's manhood. How contemptible is this state that this party undertook to ous worthy, honestly aimed to preserve the Union—but too evidently he would preserve slaves of yound in the proclamation with which he entered Virginia. In that the threatens to put down servile insurrections "with an iron hand." He aimed rather to confort them put down servile insurrections "with an iron hand." He aimed rather to comfort than to law." conquer her. He studied the security of her homes rather than suffer them to be deso-lated. General McClellan was less a Northern commander than a mediator between the North and the South. Here and there were thorough "War Democrats," and they were worthy of all honor for thus standing out worthy of all honor for thus standing out from the mass of their Party. But General McClellan was not one of them. Had he been, he would not have been nominated for the Presidency. The Convention which "yelled assent" to the words of Judge Miller, of Ohio, would not have nominated a thorough "War Democrat." Said the Judge: "There is no real difference between a War Demo-crat and an Abditionist. They are links of crat and an Abolitionist. They are links of

crat and an Abolitionist. They are links of one sausage, made out of the same dog."
We pass on to the National Democratic Convention of the year 1868. General Blair, having been much spoken of as one of its probable candidates, wrote a letter to Colonel Brodhead, four days before the convention was held. In that letter he goes for expultionizing the robities of the court by tion was held. In that letter he goes for revolutionizing the politics of the country by force and arms; and he closes his bloody letter by saying: "I wish to stand before the the Convention upon this issue." His letter won the hearts of the Convention, and it promptly put him in nomination for Vice President.

In the light of these illustrations (only few of many) of the bad conduct and worse char-acter of the Democratic Party, how can we with a good conscience call it into power

again?

Just here, let me say that our success in overcoming the Rebellion, with the whole South and the Democratic half of the North against us, may well be "marvellous in our eyes." Well, too, may we say: "If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us, then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us." By the way, the was kindled against us." By the way, the Rebellion is wrongly called the "Slaveholders' Rebellion." It was more comprehensive than that. It was the Rebellion of the Democratic party, and should be called the "Democratic Rebellion." Scarcely was the more."

cratic candidate; and hence, however great in the very unequalled might be his personal merits, he is on the side, that has no right to would. This recent outbreak of Democratic devilism in several Southern States is owing in win. Every vote for Mr. Tilden is a vote for the restoration of the Democratic Party to power; and no one, who dreads as he hould do such restoration, can consistently cast such a vote. Mr. Greeley was a great and good man—but, because his election would have gone far to reinstate the Democratic Party, so those who dreaded such reinstatement, could not vote for him.

It is a shallow conclusion that we must invarably vote for the best man amongst the candidates. The best man is the worst man to vote for, if he is bound up in the worst man to vote for, if he is bound up in the worst to great with the prospect of a third term, they arguing that, as slavery could not much longer withstand the progress of civilization, it must necessarily, unless speedily disposed of by political zetion, go out in blood. Nor did I fail to predict this in Congress. But that my limbs and my voice are enfeebled by age, I would, now, go over the country again —and, this time, with a message not less important, but far more important, than my former one. I world say to my hearers that either the nation or the Democratic Party continues to make upon its peace and safety, and upon all its highest and holiest interests. would tolerate her high crimes against hu-manity. She now needs him to punish and stop these crimes. In respect to these crimes the Democratic press is either silent or apologetic. The South excuses them on the ground, both that Republicans have not got into office by fair means, and that Republicans, especially if colored men, are not eligible to office. Frauds, whether practised by Democrats or Republicans, are not to be defended; but the shedding of blood is sure-

It is true time control of the many curse of the country; but, for the many years, the Democratic Party has been its far greater curse. In all this time slavery has been as much less to be dreaded than the Democratic Party as is the sword less to be dreaded than the hand that wields it. Easily would the advancing civilization of Christendom have disposed of slavery, had not that bad Party clung to it, as its chief means for bad acquired in his passage through the valley of humiliation. Though freedom found him naked and penniless, she also found him naked and penniless.

philanthropists and patriots were fit only to be mobbed and murdered. Certainly, tiese mobbed and murdered. Certainly, tiese mobbed and murdered. Or help lift up this should not be one finger to help lift up this. They from prostration to power.

The Rebellion would never have broken out but for the encouragement which this Party gave it. It promised the rebels fifty thousand armed allies from the city of New York alone. It promised through Ex-President Pierce in his letter to Jefferson Davis that "the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets between the two classes of citizens"—meaning the abolitionists and their pro-slavery or demotratic neighbors. It opposed with fire and slaughter, as in the instance of the riot in New York in 1863, the drafting of men to fill up our decimated armies. During the whole of the Rebellion the sympathies of this treasonable Party were ever with the Soath and Slavery. It never rejoiced in our victories, but always in our defeats. The National Democratic Convention held in Charleston in 1860 was openly and shamelessly for slavery.

No speaker in it was so vociterously well
philanthropists and I would let all men the should, directly or indurently, it will be come drunkards, ere I would, directly or other there is a grave to be dap.—But why follow the subject farther? The world down hard the Republican Party, "Hyperion to the Sameward in it to regret and be aslameders, somewhat in it to regret and be aslamed of. If this good there is nevertheless, somewhat in it to regret and be aslamed of. If this good in it to regret and be aslamed of. If this good it is to expression of its visit to expression of all two deep world of its containing the same state of the riot in New York in 1863, the drafting of men to fill up our decimated armies. During the whole of the Republicans to their righteous principles has its worse of the republicant to their righteous principles has its worse of the republicant to their righteo

learn what they are—for no law-book can either make or unmake them. The law written so legibly upon man's sublime being, is the only law by which to ascertain these rights; and both judges and legislators are rights; and both judges and legislators are guilty of blasphemous and impudent atheism when they would supersede this divine law when they would supersede this divine have by human enactments. The question whether a colored child may enter the common school or whether a colored man or woman may enter the car or hotel on self-respecting terms is to be anyward at his respecting may enter the car or noted on self-respecting terms, is to be answered not by quotations from constitutions or statutes, but by Him, who "is no respecter of persons," and who "hath made of one blood all nations of

I close by saying that there are crimes too great to be forgiven. One of them is the crime of the political party that deliberately upholds slavery, and another is the crime of the political party that the political party that turns against its country in time of war. Of both these atro-cious crimes has the Democratic Party been emphatically and persistently guilty. Hence, though it may ever so humbly seek our for-giveness, we have a twofold reason for with-I have not mentioned by name the negro-

murdering "white leaguers." Like the Ku-Klux uutlaws, they are simply Democrats. Both are fired with the spirit and aim of the Democracy, and "it is set on fire of hell. Petersnoro, October 1, 1874.

South American Rebellion.

What It Is All About. From the New York Times.

The revolt of General Mitre and his friends The revolt of General Mitre and his Iriends, in the Argentine Republic, seems to have assumed the proportions of a revolution. At this distance from the scene of conflict, and with slight data from which to draw conclusions. was kindled against us." By the way, the Rebellion is wrongly called the "Slaveholders' Rebellion." It was more comprehensive than that. It was the Rebellion of the Democratic party, and should be called the "Democratic party, and should be called the "Scarcely was the war over before Scuthern and desire to get even. Under the Constitution of the Republic, the President Richard M. Johnson.—Rock-ster Express.

Bismarck's boy is well-nigh as formidable as his iron sire. He has just distinguished himself by making a target of the abdomen of an infantry officer of the German army. The should be a ship in the party, and the party is a

Every Vote for Mr. Tilden Helps to bring on the Ruin of the Country by Helping to Restore the Democratte Party to Power.

[BY GERRIT SMITH.]

Frequently I hear and read that, inasmuch as each of the two great parties has nominated a worthy man for Governor, the people have now nothing to fear from the election of a Governor. That General Dix is worthy of the office does not need to be argued. Nor abould it be doubted that Mr. Tilden, whose frauds in the city of New York, has in himself the qualifications for Governor. Too much praise in this important work cannot be awarded to him, nor to that eminently intellectual and just man Charles O'Conor, nor to the New York Times.

I admitted that Mr. Tilden has in himself the qualifications for this high office. But, so far from his baving them in his party also, he for the feet of the Party will the and the context of the central party is dead. It is an important work cannot be awarded to him, nor to that eminently intellectual and just man Charles O'Conor, nor to the New York Times.

I admitted that Mr. Tilden has in himself the qualifications for this high office. But, so far from his baving them in his party also, he are the province and the context was narrowed to one between Mitre and Avallaneeda. Mnister of Public Instruction. Alsina, who with its nead a however, withdrew, and the context was narrowed to one between Mitre and Avallaneeda. The Samiento Administration has been accused of grave abuses, and of taking sides with the Avellaneeda party against Mitre. The selections were attended with the Avellaneeda party against Mitre. The elections were abused with the Avellaneeda party against Mitre. The elections were attended with violent disorders all over the Eepublic. Samiento's and were killed or wounded by these Ku-Klux devils.

I said that the war was over. In point of fact it was not over; nor is it yet over; or many the selection of the selection of the province of the province of the province of

Since his emancipation the negro has been a surprising success. He has passed from the slavery of centuries to free citizenship with-out a crime, and indeed we may say without a serious error. It is true that he amiably shared with his deliverers in the passing halshared with his deliverers in the passing halubilicans, especially if colored men, are not
eligible to office. Frauds, whether practised
by Democrats or Republicans, are not to be
defended; but the shedding of blood is surely not the remedy for them.

It is true that slavery was once the great
curse of the country; but, for the last fifty
years, the Democratic Party has been its
far greater curse. In all this time shayery
are removed as the property of the last fifty
years, the Democratic Party has been its
far greater curse. In all this time shayery

famous boast that dramshops are the nurseries, schools, and recruiting stations of the Democracy was verified, everywhere. It was the grave imperilling of slavery and then its abolition, that caused the Democratic Party to languish for these dozen years. Take away from it its far more vital support of the dramshop, and it would be left dead—stone dead. Surely, not one step should be taken toward reviving such a Party. Surely, the good men who are so unfortunate as to be in it—(no good men can be of it)—should hasten to break it up by withdrawing from it.

For thirty years before the Rebellion the abolitionists were working for the overthrow of slavery. They could make but little headway, however, against the Democratic Party. In the eyes of this Party these self-sacrificing philanthropists and patriots were it only to be mobbed and murdered. Certainly, there should not be one finger to help lift up this form postration to power.

Although the Republican Party is, as com-

Singers in Maly

Against inborn human rights "there is no law." No law-book is to be looked into to learn what they are—for no law-book cau either make or unmake them. The law writtens of the singer is exceptional, and a better season is promised. There is one cuttious thing to be noticed in this list of singers: six out of thirteen are foreigners-Stoltz is Austrian; Urziach, Hungarian; Sainz, Ger Austrian; Crzach, Hungarian; Sainz, German; Niccolini, Letranc, and Castelmary, French. Formerly Italy supplied singers to all Europe; now she has to import her best singers. So the world changes. Italy is becoming a commercial nation, and is paying less attention to the luxury of existence. The petty courts cultivated these is allow The petty courts cultivated singers in older

> THE Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and Messenger talks to its readers concerning Mr. Samuel Gove, a Republican candidate for Congress in

that State, in this way:
"The white man who votes for him for Congress votes to degrade his wife, his mother, and his daughter to the negro level, and to abase and besmirch his race, pride, and Anglo-Saxon manhood. He votes to brand his children and his children's children, and to merge the proud individuality of the Southern white man in the dirty current of mongrelization. He votes to break down the barriers builded so wisely by Nature, and with impious and infamous audacity to re-verse the decrees of the Master himself. The New York *Tribune* at present fur-

nishes no protests against such language, but when the journal "founded by Horace Greeley" was under the editorial control of Horace Greeley, it talked as follows, as quoted by the Chicago Inter-Ocean:
"All do know that there are several han-

dred thousand mulattoes in the country; and we presume that no one has any serious doubt that the fathers of at least nine-tenths of them are white Democrats. We assert that Democrats, if they will have yellow children, might better than otherwise treat the mothers respectively as wives after the